

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
C88I
no. 18
cop. 2
NOV 19 1941

A detailed illustration of a combine harvester, shown from a side profile. It features a large front-mounted feeder house, a series of horizontal threshing and cleaning cylinders, and a large rear-mounted grain tank. The machine is depicted in a dark, monochromatic style with some highlights to show its form.

PULLING POWER



THAT'S WHAT you look for in a new machine—power to pull your drill, disc, harrow, combine, binder, and plow over those acres most difficult to work. And you want to get the most power you can for the least money. That is only good business. Another thing—no good farmer buys a new machine with an idea of using it only one year. You want a machine that you can use **EVERY** year. A machine that will stand hard usage a number of years. A machine that will get you over the humps in your farm work. Thousands of wheat growers now have such a machine to pull them over the humps.



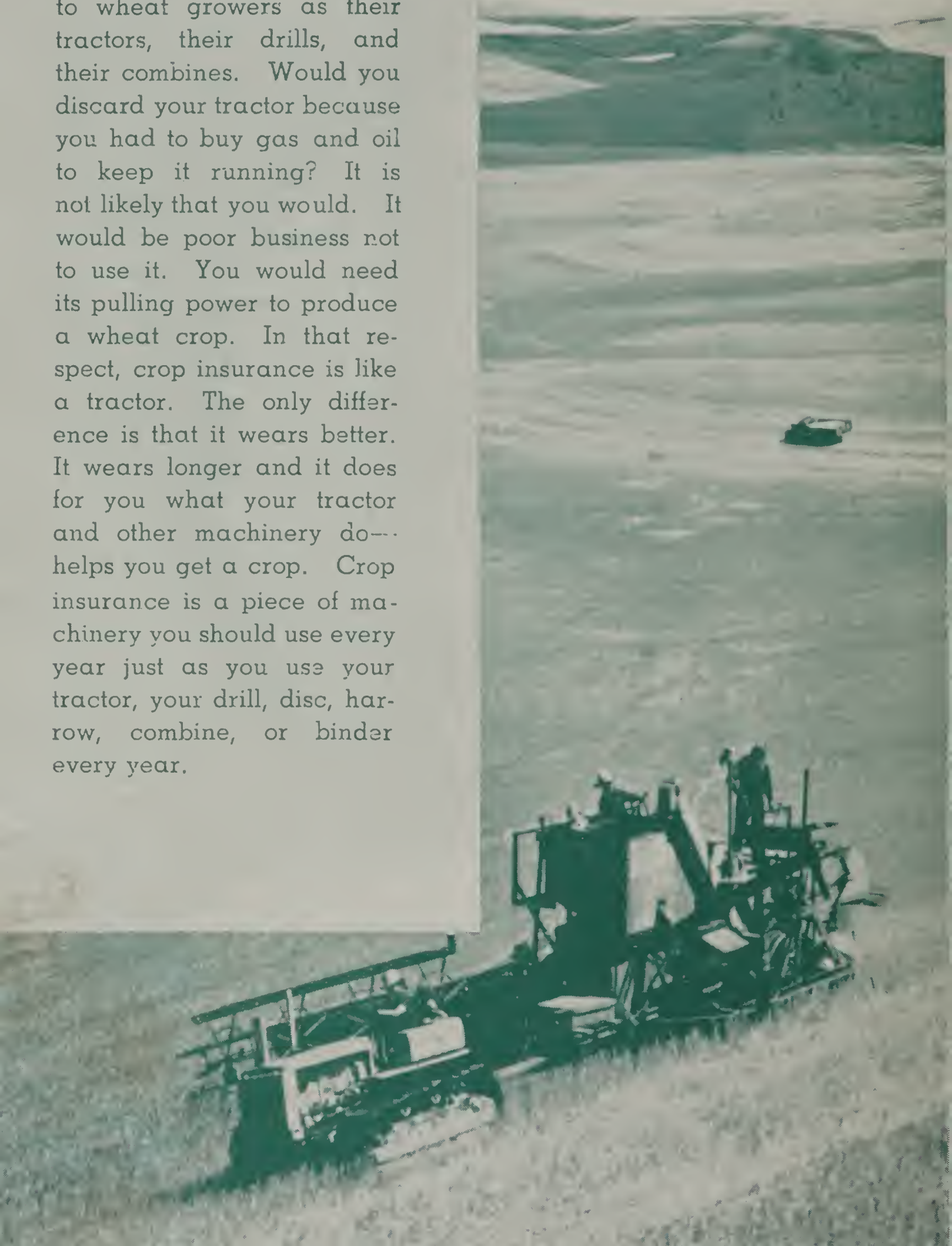


IT IS THE national farm program. For it, too, has pulling power. Power to pull you over the rough spots that uncertainties in wheat growing always throw in the path of the farmer.

It is a machine that has power to pull you over those rough spots not only one year or next year, but **EVERY** year. Payments, acreage allotments to insure wheat loans; wheat loans to insure prices, and crop insurance to insure yields. These are working parts of a machine that stands up year after year under all unavoidable hazards.



CROP insurance nowadays is just as important to wheat growers as their tractors, their drills, and their combines. Would you discard your tractor because you had to buy gas and oil to keep it running? It is not likely that you would. It would be poor business not to use it. You would need its pulling power to produce a wheat crop. In that respect, crop insurance is like a tractor. The only difference is that it wears better. It wears longer and it does for you what your tractor and other machinery do---helps you get a crop. Crop insurance is a piece of machinery you should use every year just as you use your tractor, your drill, disc, harrow, combine, or binder every year.





TO USE your tractor, combine, or binder some years and not in others would be just as profitable to you as crop insurance would be if you insured your crop one year and not another. To get the most profit out of your machine—to get your money's worth—whether that machine be a tractor, combine, plow, harrow, or disc—you use that machine every year. And so it is with crop insurance. To get the most profit out of it you should use it **EVERY** year. Constant use of this protection will give you your money's worth. Maybe the year that crop insurance machinery is "standing idle" for you is the year you will have a crop loss. That means no wheat income. Crop insurance would have saved you from that complete loss.



MAYBE YOU had crop insurance the year before but harvested a good crop and didn't collect an indemnity. And then, the next year, you decided to take a chance and not insure your crop. And that year, you suffered a crop failure. In that case, you didn't get the most out of your crop insurance the first year. To get your money's worth, to get the most out of your investment in this protection, you should insure your crop EVERY YEAR. The indemnity in one bad year would more than pay the premiums on your farm for a number of years. That would be good business. That would be getting your money's worth.





IT IS IN years of crop failure that you need crop insurance pulling power. Power to pull you over the economic rough spots. The hard part of crop failure is that no one can tell when it will strike. That is why it is good business to buy insurance for that "long haul"—to buy crop insurance every year. In that way you get the most for your money. At very small cost you can insure up to 75 percent of your average yield. Such insurance protects you from every unavoidable hazard—hazards such as drought, insects, fire, plant disease, wind, flood, hail, animals. See your county AAA committee today about insurance on your wheat crop.





The FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
AAA

United States Department of Agriculture

FCI—Information 18